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Concerning the steamship Patria, sailing from Naples to New York.

NAPLES, ITALY, *September 30, 1901.*

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that the steamship *Patria*, of the Fabre Line, left this port yesterday for New York, carrying 620 steerage passengers and 2 cabin passengers from Naples. All steerage baggage was disinfected under my supervision, the temperature of all steerage passengers and crew was taken and those having an elevation of temperature were rejected. In addition, the emigrants were submitted to a careful medical examination. The ship lay off from the wharf, precautions were taken to prevent rats going aboard, and communication with the ship was under my control. The vessel, in addition to the usual medical supplies, carried a quantity of antipest serum. The bill of health given the ship stated that there had been at Naples since September 7, 1901, 14 cases of plague with 4 deaths.

The captain was given a sealed letter addressed to the quarantine officer, port of New York, and signed by me as follows:

"In regard to the steamship *Patria*, leaving this port to-day for New York, I have to inform you that while at Naples, the vessel lay off from the wharf; that communication with the shore was under my supervision; that the cargo was subjected to careful scrutiny, and that all the crew and steerage passengers were submitted to a medical examination. The temperature of the crew and steerage passengers was taken, and all persons having a temperature above normal were detained.

"All baggage of steerage passengers was disinfected in accordance with the regulations of the Marine-Hospital Service. In short, the regulations of the Marine-Hospital Service, qualified by official amendments and additions, and by telegraphic instructions received, September 28, 1901, from the Supervising Surgeon-General, Marine-Hospital Service, were strictly complied with.

"Vaccination was omitted in compliance with paragraph 18, Article V, Addition to regulations to be observed at foreign ports and at sea, Treasury Department Circular, No. 6, dated January 16, 1900.

"The number of cases and deaths from quarantinable diseases is given in the accompanying bill of health.

"In addition, I have to inform you that the plague existing at Naples originated at the Government warehouses in the port, and that cases have appeared in several parts of Naples. Stringent sanitary measures have been taken by the authorities at Naples."

Respectfully,

J. M. EAGER,

Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

JAPAN.

Report from Yokohama—Cholera and plague.

YOKOHAMA, JAPAN, *September 14, 1901.*

SIR: I have the honor to notify you that the following cases of quarantinable diseases have been reported in Japan since the date of the last return from this office:

Place.	Disease.	Cases.	Deaths.
Onsen district, Ihime-Ken.....	Cholera	1	0
Taihoku-Ken, Formosa.....	Plague	5	4

The first case occurred on the 12th instant, and the second from the 1st to the 6th instant. An unknown number of cases of plague have been returned in Tainan-Ken, Formosa, of which the mortality numbered 9 between the 2d and 27th ultimo.

The steamship *Obi*, which arrived here from Java on the 10th instant, and belongs to the Mitusi Bussan-Kwaisha, Tokyo, was immediately dispatched to the quarantine station to be disinfected for five days, on account of a case of cholera having occurred on board while the vessel was in the port of Java.

In the center of Japan, neither plague nor cholera has been reported proper.

Respectfully,

K. ROKKAKU, M. D.,
Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

MEXICO.

Report from Vera Cruz.

VERA CRUZ, MEXICO, *October 1, 1901.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report for the week ended September 28, 1901:

Thirty-three deaths are reported as the city's mortality for the week. There were 6 new cases of yellow fever and 2 deaths from the disease.

During the week 7 vessels were cleared for United States ports and given bills of health.

Two schooners, the *Nan. M. Dantzler* and the *Elenor*, both bound for Pascagoula, were not boarded for inspection, as they lay at too great a distance from the port. They discharged lumber outside of the harbor, rafting it to the beach.

I inclose the mortality report for the week.

Respectfully,

D. E. DUDLEY,
Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

[Inclosure.]

Vera Cruz, Mexico—Mortality report for the week ended September 28, 1901.

Yellow fever	2	Tuberculosis.....	5
Enteritis.....	1	Pernicious malaria	2
Entero-colitis	2	Malarial fever.....	4
Gastro-enteritis.....	2	Total deaths from all causes.....	33

Report from Progreso—Yellow fever in Valladolid—Smallpox in Hunucma.

PROGRESO, MEXICO, *September 23, 1901.*

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report for the week ended September 21:

In Progreso there were no cases or deaths reported from any contagious disease. There is considerable fever in the port, but it is a mild type of malarial.

Yellow fever is prevalent in many of the towns and villages of Yucatan, and is epidemic in the town of Valladolid and other points in the eastern part of the state, where the Mexican troops are stationed.

Chan Santa Cruz, a port on the eastern coast, has many cases of fever, and a commission of experts has been sent there by the Mexican Gov-